

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 14

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BLUETIN—COUNTRY
SCHOOL—NEW YORK FIREMAN.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
22d street.—LA PERICHOLE.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and 5th ave.
—L'ÉLÉVE.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHREY DUMPHY.
WITH NEW FEATURES.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF
THE CLOTH OF GOLD.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
SIX STORIES TO CONSUME.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LON-
DON BY NIGHT.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Afternoon and evening performance.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—LES FOLLIES—
PAUL'S REVEL—NODDUMS, &c.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
BLOW FOR BLOW.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 25 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 22 Bowery.—COMIC
VOYAGERS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTRELS—SCHERERSON'S BOY, &c.HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—SHADOW PANTOMIME, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 14, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 13.
A despatch received in London yesterday from
Madrid speaks of a movement to place Count
Girgenti on the Mexican throne. Money is on hand
to carry the project out, men are wanted, and many of
the European governments favor the idea.The present Greek Ambassador in Paris has been
recalled to Athens.The conduct of the Greek government in taking
exception to the exclusion of its representative in the
Paris Conference is not approved.A circular from the Sublime Porte to the European
Powers speaks rather hopelessly of the prospects of
the Paris Conference, and expresses the belief that it
will not arrive at any settlement.The Paris Conference on the Eastern question will
resume its sessions to-day.The reported killing and capture of a number of
leading Ottoman insurgents by the Turks is con-
firmed.Reports from Madrid state that the government
is in receipt of offers of men and money to crush
the rebellion in Cuba.A petition, extensively signed by merchants, is
being circulated in London praying the government
to restore the mail service between New York and
Southampton by contract with the Hamburg-Ameri-
can Steamship Company.

Japan.

Advices from Yokohama are to the 15th ult.
Prince Aiso's surrender is confirmed and the
civil war is considered at an end. Jeddo had been
evacuated by the Tycoon and his people on the ca-
pitulation, and the Mikado was to make it his per-
manent residence.

Mexico.

Our Mexico City advices by telegraph are to the
2d inst. Minister Riosmena has assured Mr. Lerdo
de Tejada, at President Juarez's breakfast table, that
President Johnson and General Grant both enter-
tained the most cordial feelings towards Mexico.

Cuba.

The situation of Valmaceda with his expedition to
Bayamo appears to have become very critical. He
is reported to be surrounded and hard pressed and
trying to return with his troops to Nuevitas. Some
of his volunteers had gone over to the enemy.

Colombia.

Our Panama letter is dated January 5. General
Correa, who was installed as president on the 1st
inst., had offered his resignation, but it was not
accepted. The commercial tax levied upon the
people of the State has been increased to \$133,000
per annum, and of this amount it is shown that the
foreign residents, who do not number 100, are
called upon to pay \$100,000, the remainder of the
tax being apportioned among the native population
of about 150,000 persons. A force of national troops
to the number of 1,600 had arrived from Bogota to
suppress the Mosquera party.The dates from Bogota are to the 15th ult. The
President of Cundinamarca had been condemned to
eight years in the chain gang by the Legislative
Assembly, who, immediately after sentencing him,
granted him a pardon.

Central America.

Dr. Medina is dead. Guatemala was still in session.
The Legislature of Cundinamarca had been estab-
lished in the Mosquito territory by the government
of Honduras for the purpose of civilizing that tract
of country. President Jimenez remains undisturbed
at the head of government in Costa Rica, although
the political troubles, it is feared, are not yet over.

Peru.

Our Lima letter is dated December 23. The
finances of the government continued in a deplorable
state. It has been found necessary to negotiate
another loan with the guano companies. The State
has no system of taxation, and, instead of being sup-
ported by its citizens, supports most of them itself
by means of pensions. In consequence of these
financial difficulties the Minister of the Treasury has
resigned. A decree has been published declaring
all the inland waters of Peru free to vessels of
all classes and countries. The people who fled from
Arequipa on account of the earthquakes are return-
ing and the city is being rebuilt. The yellow fever
has reappeared in Lima and Callao, and a sickly
summer is anticipated.

Chile.

Our Valparaiso letter is dated December 17. The
Senate was still engaged in discussing the impeach-
ment of the Supreme Court. The Indian troubles
have become quite serious and the Minister will pro-
ceed soon to the scene of operations.

Buenos Aires.

The Presidential canvass is going on actively.
General Charles Thomas Wright, who took an active
part in the Colombian war of independence, is dead.
Heavy rains have set in.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Sumner presented
the petition of Dr. Mahlon Loomis asking an ap-
propriation of \$50,000 to demonstrate the value of an
invention he claimed for telegraphing by using the
earth as one half the circuit and the electrical ele-
ment above the earth as the other half, and thus
dispensing with the use of wires. Mr. Sumner said
the alleged invention was a great case of moonshine
or an epoch in the progress of invention. It was
referred to the Committee on Patents. The bill to
remove cases from the State to the Federal courts in
suits for damages to property occasioned by persons
hostile to the government was taken up and passed.
The bill for the relief of Sue Murphy, of Alabama,
was again taken up and discussed, but no
further action was taken. The concurrent resolution
of the House giving the use of parts of the Capitol
for an inauguration ball was taken up and pro-
duced considerable argument, most of the Senators
objecting to it as a bait precedent, and it was re-
jected by a vote of 20 to 23. The Senate then ad-
journed.In the House Mr. J. F. Elliott, a member from
Arkansas in the place of Mr. Hinds, deceased, was
sworn in. The consideration of the joint resolution
extending protection over Hayti and St. Do-
mingo then resumed. Mr. Butler
offered a substitute including all the An-
tilles. Mr. Robinson proposed to include In-
land, and Mr. Spaulding to include the islands in the
Pacific. The debate was long and consumed most
of the day, but the proposition was finally rejected
by a vote of 123 to 35.

The Legislature.

Both Houses of the New York Legislature reassembled
yesterday, after a recess since Thursday last.Among the bills noticed in the Senate were three
relating to railroad projects in this city—namely, to
incorporate the cross-town road, to construct a sur-
face railway in Broadway and other streets and one
across Harlem river. Bills were introduced to aid
in the completion of the Whitehall and Flatbush
Railroad and to provide for the rebuilding of a free
bridge over the Hudson river at Fort Edward.In the Assembly a message was received from the
Governor transmitting the annual report of the
Comptroller of the Port of New York, the report of the
Capital Police Board and the report of the Metro-
politan Fire Department. Bills were introduced de-
claring the Register's office of Kings county a salaried
office; to allow criminals to testify in their own be-
half; to restore discharged soldiers and sailors to the
exemption from military service granted by the
military code of 1862, and amending the Ex parte law.
The resolution introduced last week for the appoint-
ment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the
Merchants' Union Express Company was called up,
and, on motion, was laid on the table, after which
the Assembly adjourned.

Miscellaneous.

In the Criminal Court in Washington yesterday
District Attorney Carrington, in obedience to the
instructions of Attorney General Davis, entered a
nolle prosequi in the cases of Jeff Davis and John C.
Brockbridge, under indictment in that court for
treason. He stated that he would submit the case
of John H. Surratt to the Attorney General.Official advices at the War Department report that
Colonel Evans, of the Third cavalry, had captured a
Comanche village of sixty lodges beyond Fort
Dodge.Governor McTear, of Missouri, in his message to
the Legislature, announces that he will appoint none
but loyal men to office and will remove any who
show evidences of becoming disloyal after they have
been appointed.An old man died in the gallery of the Senate Cham-
ber at Washington yesterday, while listening to Mr.
Howard's argument on the Sine Murphy claim.General Grant has authorized a flat contradiction
of the sensational correspondence of the Bohemian
organ in this city, professing to give his views in re-
gard to public men of both parties. The "views" were
probably made up in the office of that paper in
New York, and were intended to create a breach be-
tween General Grant and his prominent supporters.

The City.

The Board of Education organized for the year
yesterday by the re-election of Mr. Larremore to the
Presidency.Two well dressed young men seized a tin box con-
taining bonds to the amount of several thousand
dollars yesterday from a desk in William B.
Strong's banking house, No. 54 Pine street, where
it had just been placed by a little messenger boy of
sixteen, named William Hogenam. The little fel-
low seeing the theft ran after the thieves and after
a vigorous chase collared them both and turned
them over to the police and secured his bonds. One
of the thieves turned out to be a celebrated boat
operator named Theodore Davis and the other calls
himself William Spaulding.The Amnesty Proclamation does not affect any
prisoners in this district. In the case of John C.
Braine, the Chesapeake pirate, who is in the
Kings County Jail under indictment for piracy, Dis-
trict Attorney Parrie is of the opinion the proclama-
tion can have no effect.The New York Central Railroad case came up
again before Judge Ingraham yesterday on a motion
to set aside an order for the examination of Corne-
lius Vanderbilt, which, after argument of counsel,
was granted.Jacob Dupuy and Moses Dupuy, father and son,
who have been on trial in the United States Circuit
Court on an indictment charging them with illegally
removing whiskey from a distillery on Forty-fifth
street, then under seizure and in custody of a revenue
collector, were yesterday found guilty by the jury
before whom they were tried. They were remanded
for sentence.A jury has been empaneled and sworn in the
Blaisdell whiskey case, and this long pending and
long talked of trial will be entered on this morning
before Judge Blatchford in the United States District
Court.In the United States Circuit Court John Coffee was
convicted by a jury of having in his possession coun-
terfeit currency, with intent to pass the same. Re-
manded for sentence.The North German Lloyd's steamship Hermann,
Captain Wenke, will sail from Hoboken at two P. M.
to-day for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for
Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.The steamship Morro Castle, Captain R. Adams,
will leave pier No. 4 North river at three P. M. to-
day for Havana.The steamship Saragossa, Captain Ryder, of
Leary's line, will sail from pier No. 8 North river at
three P. M. to-day for Charleston, S. C.The steamer General Barnes, Captain Morton, will
leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. to-day for
Savannah.The stock market yesterday was dull and irregular
during the hours. Subsequent street transactions
were more animated and prices active. Gold was
stronger, and sold up to 136, closing at 135 1/2 bid.

Presidential Arrivals in the City.

General W. G. Ely, of Norwich; Colonel H. Olm-
stead, of Warren, Conn.; E. G. Sutherland, of White
Plains; Captain H. P. Connor, of the steamship
Rising Star, and A. A. Sargent, of California, are at
the Metropolitan Hotel.Captain Humphries and Major U. S. Reynolds, of
the United States Army, and H. R. Williams, of Ben-
den Baden, are at the St. Charles Hotel.Governor Harmon, of New Hampshire; Hendrick
B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Rev. E. M. P. Wells,
of Boston, are at the New York Hotel.Colonel McComb, of Delaware; General McCook,
of Ohio; Colonel Todd, of St. Louis; ex-Senator
Fitch, of Nevada, and Dr. Champlain, of Cornwall
Landings, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.J. D. Burnside, of Belfast, Ireland; Colonel A. G.
Berthold, of New York, and Dr. J. E. Worth, of Hoch-
ester, are at the Hoffman House.

Coveting the Fate of Maximilian.

A special cable telegram from London, received
yesterday afternoon, mentions that one of the
late Emperor Maximilian's generals is in
Madrid endeavoring to get up a movement in
favor of placing Count Girgenti, brother of the
ex-King of Naples, on the throne of Mexico. Count
Girgenti and his friends had better save their dollars
and not endanger their necks by engaging in any such
wild goose speculation.

The Shadow of Coming Events—Grant and Congress.

The Vicksburg campaign gave birth to a
new popular leader; for it brought into promi-
nent notice the commander of the federal forces to
whom had been entrusted the task of cap-
turing the key point of the rebel line of de-
fence, Vicksburg. In the face of all military
counsel General Grant staked his future upon the
success of a movement whose very bold-
ness made it irresistible. He soon after re-
paired the misfortunes of General Rosecrans
and defeated the army of General Bragg. Every-
where infusing his indomitable energy into
the troops under his command, he finally
headed the Army of the Potomac, and with the
objective point, Richmond, before him pushed
the great force upon the rebellion, constantly
grinding against it like a gigantic millstone
from the Wilderness to Appomattox Court
House.In peace, as in war, the man was tested.
Generous to those who had drawn the sword
against the government, through patriotic yet
mistaken zeal, he at once, and even upon the
last field of battle, showed his appreciation
of the problem of reconstruction by the
liberal terms granted to the van-
quished. He robbed no honors from
those under him; he gave them their just
share of praise, for they were of his own
making, and to have them do well was to re-
flect back upon him for his good judgment in
their selection. The people tried him in the
civil administration of the War Department,
and the results were an immediate and im-
mense reduction of its expenditures. Thus
the man made his mark wherever he was
placed. He did well, stamped his own char-
acter upon his work and pleased us. For this
we have elected him our President for the next
four years. His capacity for war, upon which
we have touched, is a quiet force, valuable for
those persons to consider who do not feel dis-
posed to accept certain results which have
been reasoned into practical existence by the
saber. His generosity to the foe was the best
proof that he understood that the South repre-
sented a vast and well-populated territory;
that it possessed a high-spirited and vigorous
people, full of future power and wealth; that
these facts must be recognized as a powerful
existing force to be harmonized as rapidly as
possible with the elements against which they
had been clashing in a four years' desperate
contest. His concessions to merit gave the
people a proof that the cormorants who infest
all public places would be forced from
their prey; that men would be selected for
their fitness to fill the offices entrusted to them;
that whiskey rings would be crushed out, rail-
way and other jobs cease to plunder and sap
the energies of the people; that in foreign
countries we should no longer be represented
by men who disgrace us, for through them we
cause other nations to take us at the estimate
which we place upon ourselves. His economy
in the War Office showed his desire to reduce
the burden of debt under which the nation is
now staggering and from which, if unrelieved,
it will shake itself free by repudiation. It showed
that in every department of government it was
his desire to institute that military exactness
of administration in public expenditure which
is alone suited to a country at the moment it
emerges from a great war covered with its at-
tendant corruptions.In union with Grant the people considered
that the reforms and policy here embodied
were a necessity to the future well being of
the nation, and, looking for their best exponent,
naturally elected as President the man who
had proven himself, above all others, to be
most fitted for the chief executive office of the
government.Through General Grant Congress has immedi-
ately felt the strong hand of the people. The
shadow they had been watching constantly
increased in intensity. Congress had usurped
a transient power in the struggle with an imbe-
cile President, whom, by the Tenure of Office
bill and other restrictions, they wound up in a
web from which, despite all effort, he could
not break. Now, however, Congress bends to
the irresistible mandate of the people and
restores the power usurped from the Execu-
tive. By this it is proven that Grant, as a
newly elected President, governs in all great
issues from the day of his election. The forty-
seven Representatives who cling to the past
will be buried with it. Those men who, headed
by Butler, have the brains to measure the tem-
per of the nation and accept its wishes as law
are opening the way to solid and beneficial
legislation. Under the leadership of Grant and
these men we expect a general restoration
of our tottering fortunes; for we
have a great destiny before us, whose
mandate it is folly to disobey. We want
legislation shaped to the fact that we
are making ourselves, by our railway and
telegraph systems, more compact as a nation
than the State of Massachusetts was as a
province in 1830. We want Congress to recog-
nize that we face between six and seven hun-
dred millions of people in Asia, and that there
are thirty-five millions of people south of us
calling upon us for commercial intercourse.
On this Continent we occupy the commercial
centre of the world, and all maps now
illustrative of the lines of trade place North
America in the centre, with Europe and Asia
on either hand.With the inauguration of Grant must com-
mence a new era of prosperity for the country.
The influence which he, as the representative
of the people, already throws over the time
indicates the temper of the nation. Our
civil war has not yet ended, nor will it end until
the 4th day of next March. Then we may feel
rest from the gigantic struggle of eight years.
Then we shall launch a new commerce, stretch
our iron arms towards the Pacific, rapidly
shake off our national debt and bury the
petty memories of civil strife in the second
chapter of our mighty civilization.

We Transmit the Protectorate.

General Banks' resolution for extending the
wings of the American eagle over Hayti and
St. Domingo was again taken up yesterday in
the House of Representatives and very effec-
tually put under the table by a vote of one
hundred and nineteen to thirty-two. The dis-
cussion on it was quite lengthy, and several
amendments were proposed, among which was
one by Mr. Butler to include any "other
islands of the Antilles;" another by Mr.
Spaulding for a similar favor for all other
islands in the Atlantic and Pacific oceanswhich lie nearer to us than to anybody else,
and still another by Mr. Robinson, demanding
the inclusion of Ireland in the little protec-
torate. During the discussion Mr. Banks, in
reply to a question, said such protection had
been asked for in the strongest terms by those
who were authorized to speak for the govern-
ment of the island of St. Domingo. We sup-
pose this means Mr. Fabens, whose career as
Finance Minister for Walker in Nicaragua and
sundry other little things some years ago will
be remembered. This gentleman has a Samaná
bay plot and some little steamship plans to
help President Baes, the failure of whose loan
negotiations with Jenson, the Curacao banker,
has reduced him to the necessity of asking for
help "in the strongest terms" from some one
to save him from overthrow.

A Little Congressional Job—An Electric Nigger in the Fence.

Senator Nye has introduced a bill in the
United States Senate to facilitate the construc-
tion of telegraphic communication between the
Pacific coast and China by granting timber and
stone, and land and ships to the company
organized to lay the cable and build the lines.
Well, this is all very desirable in this age of
telegraphic progress, and he must be a narrow-
minded individual who objects to seeing the gov-
ernment extending its aid towards the develop-
ment of telegraphic enterprise. But the com-
pany is also to receive a sort of subsidy to the
amount of eight million dollars, or fifteen
hundred dollars for every mile of cable that
may be laid; and of this amount half a million
is to be paid upon a certificate that a cable for
five hundred miles has been purchased. Now
just here the little electric nigger pops out his
head. The Western Union Telegraph Company,
it will be remembered, brought forward the
Russian extension enterprise in May, 1864,
with a capital of ten million dollars, one mil-
lion of which was given as a gratuity to the
projectors in paid up stock. Upon the explo-
sion of the scheme this million dollars was con-
verted into seven per cent bonds of the Western
Union Company at ninety per cent, together
with seventy-eight thousand six hundred shares
on which thirty per cent was paid, making in
all three million three hundred thousand dol-
lars which was saddled on to the Western
Union Company on account of this Russian
extension bubble for the benefit of the ring
who held the worthless stock. There were
besides some nine thousand shares of Russian
extension in the hands of innocent holders,
scattered over six States of the Union, which
were not converted at all, those who had sub-
scribed for them not being in the favored
circle. But the company had in their
possession a cable five hundred miles
long and some wire and posts, which might
have been regarded as assets out of which the
holders of unconverted stock should have real-
ized something towards the payment of their
losses. The wire and posts have been long
since worked up, although none of the holders
of the stock have received a dollar for them,
and now the Russian extension cable pops up
in Senator Nye's bill.We can give Congress some information in
regard to this aforesaid cable, which is said to
be the identical five hundred miles proposed in
Senator Nye's bill, to be purchased and paid
for at one thousand dollars a mile by the gov-
ernment. It was placed on board a vessel at
the time of the Russian extension project, and
the vessel was wrecked on the coast of New
Zealand. There lay the cable for many
months, roasting in the sun, until another ves-
sel was sent out to gather it up and bring it to
New York. It now lies at the Atlantic Dock,
in the ship Egmont, and has been lying there
since August, 1863, vainly looking for a cus-
tomer, and apparently hopeless of finding one.It is reported that certain parties connected
with the Western Union Company are manipu-
lating this little job to raise half a million dol-
lars for this old cable, and that this plan is
the real object of Senator Nye's measure. No
matter whether the Asiatic line should be built
or not, the half million dollars would be paid
at once and the old Western Union Russian
extension cable sold. Of course Senator Nye
is ignorant of the cat under his patriotic
meal. Of course he has no hand or interest
in the jobbing part of the bill, and has, in his
unsophisticated innocence, been imposed upon
by sharp telegraphic lobbyists.We therefore beg to inform him that this cable, which
now lies in this city, could not be sold for two
hundred dollars a mile, and is not worth more
than three or four hundred dollars a mile first
hand, and that hence his little bill seeks to
swindle the dear people out of from six to
eight hundred dollars per mile, or from three
to four hundred thousand dollars on the job,
for the benefit of the Western Union specu-
lators. He may depend upon it that not a dol-
lar of the money would go to the victimized
holders of unconverted Russian extension
stock. Who, then, would receive the amount,
and to what purpose is it to be applied? These
are pertinent questions for the consideration of
Nevada Nye; and while he is about it he may
as well inquire why the Asiatic cable should
cost twice as much as the new French cable.When he has cleared up these points he may
ask the Senate to pass his little bill and enable
the telegraph lobbyists to sell their old cable
and divide the profits.

STOCK IN TRADE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The following schedule comprises
the property and effects of the New York and
Erie Railroad Company:—

Erie Railroad, main line.

Six old branch roads.

One city railroad.

Two steamboat lines.

One line of freight barges.

One ferry.

One opera house.

One French opera company.

One ballet company.

Lot of old wardrobe.

Twelve lawsuits.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—We give to-
day a résumé of the elections to be held
according to act of Congress in the Legisla-
tures of States that have to choose United
States Senators to fill vacancies occa-
sioned by the expiration of the terms
of sitting members. It will be noticed
that unusual excitement and discussion attend
most of the caucuses of the republican party,
even to threatening the overthrow of the
power of King Caucus in some States, par-
ticularly in Maine.

Too Much Doctoring of the Currency and Finances.

General Butler is the last prominent finan-
cial doctor on the stage, and in his speech de-
livered in the House of Representatives on
Tuesday he uses up pretty well Morton and
some others who preceded him. He has some
good notions and some bad. His sarcastic
remarks on the vagaries of the resumption
theorists are well applied, while at the same
time he launches out into the most extraordi-
nary theories himself. It must be admitted,
however, that he has produced a surprising
effect upon some of the radical clamorers for
immediate specie payments. His boldness and
the controlling position he has taken as a
leader of the party have dumfounded them, and
they are afraid to touch him. People seem to
have a mania for speaking and writing on the
currency and national finances. We are
flooded with communications on the subject.
Every man imagines himself a philosopher in
this and is anxious to ventilate his ideas about
it.All this fuss shows that the question is not
understood, and that having no practical views
men rush into theories. It is the same in this
as in other things, the pretension and noise are
greatest where there is the most ignorance.
Here is a country working out a financial sys-
tem in defiance of legislative ignorance and
interference—working it out smoothly without
a shock to trade, and while we are all the
time advancing steadily in
prosperity and wealth; yet these med-
dlers are not content. They must be tinkering
the currency and finances when there is
no necessity for touching them and when we
should get along much better if they were left
alone. The on-to-specie-payment theorists
cry out resume, resume, without considering
the impracticability of such a course, or, if
practicable, the terrible consequences that
must follow. The true policy, as General
Butler said, is "masterly inactivity;" is to let
the country grow up to specie payments in the
course of its development and through the
laws of nature and trade. In fact, resumption
is merely nominal after all, and there never
was in this or any other modern commercial
nation any real resumption, for the reason that
there never is specie enough to redeem all the
currency about if demanded. This is so in
what may be considered the most stable
specie paying times. The banks prom-
ised to pay specie for their notes and con-
tinued to promise because the specie was
not demanded. Had there been at any
time a general demand they could not
have paid it. We pay specie now when
obliged to do so by contract, and there is no
reason why people should not continue to do
that if they choose to make bargains on such
a basis, just as a man contracts to deliver so
much cotton, flour, pork, iron, lead or any-
thing else for a sufficient consideration. If
there be any doubt about compelling the per-
formance of such contracts by law let an act
be passed legalizing them. Contracts for the
payment of specie should be left, however,
to the option of individuals. As for the rest,
there is no necessity to interfere with the cur-
rency. It is the same for the buyer as the
seller, and no one loses. All values are ad-
justed to that standard. Let well alone should
be the policy of Congress, and in due time we
shall grow up to specie payments without a
shock to business and as insensibly as the
dews fall from heaven.

Protection of Game.

The late efforts by those interested in pro-
tecting and preserving from annihilation the
wild game and fish of the country have
alarmed the poaching fraternity, and the class
of people who are interested in making all they
can out of this source of revenue without re-
gard to the future. The meeting of the Fish
Commissioners in this city has attracted public
attention to the necessity of immediate action
if the rivers and lakes of the State are not to be
denuded of one large source of supply of food
for the people. To counteract this the defend-
ers of poaching and unseasonable fishing have
procured the publication of a series of
articles depreciating any vigorous action, ex-
cusing the sale of game and fish out of
season and turning attention from useful
and wise measures to impracticable and
unjustifiable attempts to introduce a few
sporting fish into the streams of the State. In
order to prevent the prosecution of measures for
the regulation of the shad fishery, in which
the workmen of the metropolis are interested,
they suggest wild schemes for importing
salmon eggs and building fish passes in small
rivers in the northern part of the State, where
a salmon rarely pays a visit once in six
months. These cunning fellows, with their
nets and their seines, well know that if the
government were to fill the Hudson, the Big
Sandy and the Salmon rivers and as many
more as seemed feasible with these royal fish
they would capture them all the first year and
market them at a dollar a pound.The trouble the commissioners labor under
is the ignorance of the people at large. Per-
sons generally do not know what is needed,
and the poachers hope by this flank movement
to draw off attention from practical efforts to
such visionary and fatal schemes as must,
sooner or later, disgust the community,
although they may fill the pockets of the pro-
pounders and their allies in the fish markets.So great is this ignorance that some journals
have been misled into supposing that these
articles were published in the interest of